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SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1918

大正四年三月三日

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## LETTS DENOUNCE GERMANS' DESIRE TO SPLIT NATION

Protest Against Division Of  
Race By Brest-Litovsk  
Treaty

## GIVE LIE TO BERLIN

Deny Teuton Claim They  
Want Separation From  
Russia

## SUPPORT TROTSKY

Germans Must Withdraw  
From Lettonia, Courland  
And Riga

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 5.—A wireless

Russian communique states:

A proclamation issued by the  
Lettish plenipotentiaries demands  
an undivided existence for the Let-  
tish nation. It denies the claim  
made by Austria and Germany that  
the populations of Lettonia, Cour-  
land and Riga desired separation  
from Russia and demands the with-  
drawal of their forces to enable a  
free expression of opinion, pointing  
out that Russia has agreed to with-  
draw and the Central Powers could  
not object to doing so if they be-  
lieved that the population desired  
separation from Russia.

## Berlin On Bolshevik Attitude

Amsterdam, February 5.—A tele-  
gram from Berlin which is apparently  
semi-official speaks of the haughty  
attitude of the Bolsheviks at Brest-  
Litovsk as being unjustified by the  
situation on the Eastern front. It  
states that the Ukrainians have de-  
feated the Bolsheviks on the Kovel  
Railway and at other places, and  
moreover the troops of the Ukrainian  
Republic practically entirely support  
the Rada. The Bolsheviks have  
gained the upper hand in Poltava  
Kharkoff, Ekaterinoslav and Odessa,  
while Odessa and the Black Sea Fleet  
are on their side. On the other hand  
General Kaledin has overthrown his  
army of 150,000 men on the side of  
the Rada.

A telegram from Berlin states that  
the Poles have occupied Mohileff,  
the Russian Grand Headquarters, and  
arrested Krylenko, the Maximalist  
Commander in Chief, and his entire  
Staff. The Ukrainians have sup-  
pressed the Bolsheviks rising at Kiev.  
Holubowitch, Chairman of the  
Ukrainian peace delegation, has been  
appointed Premier of Ukraine.

Soviets Conference Ends  
Petrograd, February 5.—The Con-  
gress of Soviets closed after decid-  
ing to telegraph greetings and en-  
couragement to the workmen of  
Germany "in the struggle so glori-  
ously begun" and likewise to re-  
volutionary Finland.

The approval of the Congress to  
a decree naming the Council of Com-  
munist Workers as "The Workers' and  
Peasants' Government," dropping the  
prefix "provisional," was passed and  
also the bill for the socialization of  
the land.

The band played the Internationale  
and Marseillaise.  
The Bolsheviks officially announce  
that the Soviet forces have sup-  
pressed the counter-revolution in the  
Government of Orenburg, complete-  
ly defeating General Dutov's army.

## 13 TEUTON AIRPLANES SHOT DOWN IN ITALY

Italians Bag Five And British  
Eight; 60 Bombs Dropped  
In Padua

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, February 5.—An official  
communique reports:

We shot down five enemy aero-  
planes and the English shot down  
eight yesterday.  
Padua, February 5.—Ten enemy  
aeroplanes have dropped sixty bombs  
in various localities. The Albergo  
D'Italia was demolished and the  
hospital, cathedral and church of  
San Francesco and the ancient hospice  
of the Confraternita Della Carita  
damaged, the last named not serious-  
ly. The King of Italy visited the  
stricken areas, where he received an  
ovation.

## Speaker Takes Audience On Trip Through War Zone, Shows Cost Of Struggle

Dr. Eddy, Talking At Saturday Club Dinner, Tells  
Of Experiences At Front

Taking his hearers over the shat-  
tered battle lands of France and Bel-  
gium, across the scenes of the great  
battles of the war, up to the flaming  
front line, and beyond into the prison  
camps of Germany and Russia, Dr.  
George Sherwood Eddy, Y. M. C. A.  
war worker speaking at the Satur-  
day Club dinner last night, drew a  
vivid picture of the terrible cost of  
the struggle and of the problems  
arising from it.

A large and representative gather-  
ing of the Saturday Club and their  
friends, including many ladies,  
gathered at the Carlton to hear Dr.  
Eddy speak. Mr. Siffert, Senior  
Consul, was in the chair and in-  
troduced the speaker and there were  
also present Consul General Thomas  
Sammons and Mr. Ivan Chen, newly  
appointed Commissioner of Foreign  
Affairs.

Dr. Eddy began his talk with an  
incident of his passage back from  
the European battlefield to America  
some months ago, when, on the first  
day at sea, the ship narrowly escap-  
ed a German torpedo which seemed  
certain of striking home. On board,  
he said, was a young American mak-  
ing his third attempt to pass through  
the submarine zone, two previous  
ships having been sunk under him.  
On one occasion, the submarine had  
placed the surviving passengers upon  
the U-boat's deck, smashed the  
boats, thrown away the life preser-  
vers and then submerged. The young  
American had concealed his life pre-  
server and was one of three survivors.

## Mons To The Somme

The speaker then took his  
audience over the historic route of  
the retreat from Mons and thence to  
the battlefield of the Marne, pictur-  
ing the terrible toll in lives and  
desolated countryside. The battle-  
field of the Somme furnished further  
graphic details of the cost of war,  
at the time of the "Big Push" of  
July, 1916, and Dr. Eddy then led  
the way into the wrecked and black-  
ened villages of Belgium, then on  
past Ypres and into the thunder of  
the guns along the "first line" at  
Messines Ridge, through a country  
thick with the white crosses that  
were mute evidence of the cost.  
Sidelights of the big advances on this  
front, told him by participants, were  
related by the speaker as well as  
some of his personal experiences as  
an eyewitness there.

"From there," said Dr. Eddy, "I  
went to meet our American troops,  
just coming into France, and found  
them quartered in quiet villages  
back of the lines and drilling for the  
great offensive in the spring.

"They are now there facing the  
physical danger of war and facing  
also the great moral danger that

comes to men who fight far away  
from home. It is our work to make  
a home for them there and to cut  
down that danger."

Dr. Eddy told of the work being  
done in this line, of the hundreds  
of Y.M.C.A. "huts" erected or be-  
ing erected, with their facilities for  
entertainment and refreshment.  
These "huts" of evenings, the  
speaker said, are crowded from  
door to door, 2,000 men to a "hut."  
Games, music, lectures and the like  
cheer the men back from drill or  
from the trenches. Every month,  
he said, two million pieces of sta-  
tionery are used in these huts by the  
men writing home. Dr. Eddy spoke  
of the work in the prison camps. At  
first, he said, the German authorities  
would not permit the work to go on.  
The consent of Russia to similar  
work among the German prisoners  
there was demanded.

## Prison Camps In Russia

Dr. Eddy and his workers went  
to Russia and there gained this  
consent. He told of the terrible  
conditions in the great prison  
camps where as many as ten or  
twenty thousand men were herded  
together in the most unsanitary  
fashion, with sickness and insanity  
sweeping through their ranks. Un-  
der efficient leaders the work of  
betterment was taken up, the  
camps organized, schools begun,  
medical aid recruited and the men  
given work to do to take their  
minds from their plight.

Recently Dr. Eddy was one of  
the leaders in a great campaign in  
America to raise funds for this  
work. It was estimated that  
\$35,000,000 gold was needed for this  
year's budget. When the seven-  
days' campaign ended \$52,000,000  
had been subscribed. Over 3,500  
Y.M.C.A. secretaries have already  
been put to work in the American  
army and it is expected to utilize  
10,000.

Dr. Eddy concluded with an im-  
passioned declaration of the great  
principles for which the war is  
being fought, not the question of  
expanding Austria against expan-  
ding Serbia, nor pan-Germanism  
against pan-Slavism, which brought  
the break, but the great question of  
whether might makes right and the  
end justifies the means and "God's  
in His heaven, all's right with the  
world."

Consul-general Siffert conveyed  
the thanks of the audience to the  
speaker and said he was sure that  
a new conception of the war had  
been brought home to the hearers.

Miss Olive of Soochow gave vocal  
selections at the dinner which were  
much applauded.

## PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES WILL MEET IN NANKING

Significant Convention Will  
Gather In Li Shun's  
Stronghold

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Nanking, February 7.—As the  
result of a movement initiated by  
the Provincial Assembly of Kiangsu,  
the provincial assemblies of  
eighteen provinces have decided to  
hold a convention at Nanking to  
endeavor to bring peace to the  
country. The Honan, Chihli, Anhui  
and Sinking assemblies are the  
only ones which have not replied  
up to the present.

## Northerners Take Changsha

Peking, February 7.—The papers  
report that about fifteen battalions  
of General Ni Shih-chung's troops,  
who were cut off by the fall of  
Changsha and endeavored to retreat  
through Kiangsi but were refused  
passage by the Military Governor of  
that province, advanced from Ping-  
hsiang and recaptured Changsha  
without opposition. This report is  
not confirmed officially.

It is thought possible that some  
such disturbance caused a panic  
among the Kwangsi troops at  
Changsha as that which led to the  
capture of Yochow, where, after the  
defence, a number of revolutionaries  
entered the town and started fires  
in various quarters, giving the im-  
pression that the rebels already  
occupied the city and causing the  
immediate retreat of the Northern  
troops holding the second line with-  
out fighting.

General Tiao Kun, with a brigade  
of troops, left Paoingfu yesterday  
for Hankow.  
The population of Hankow is re-  
ported to be much calmer.

## BIG DEVELOPMENTS IN SWITZERLAND HINTED

Baker Makes Sensational State-  
ment—Swiss Workers Protest  
New Call For Troops

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berne, February 5.—A meeting of  
Socialists and Trade Unionists has  
protested against the fresh levy of  
troops for reinforcing the Swiss  
frontier but has asked workmen to  
keep calm and refrain from wanton  
acts.

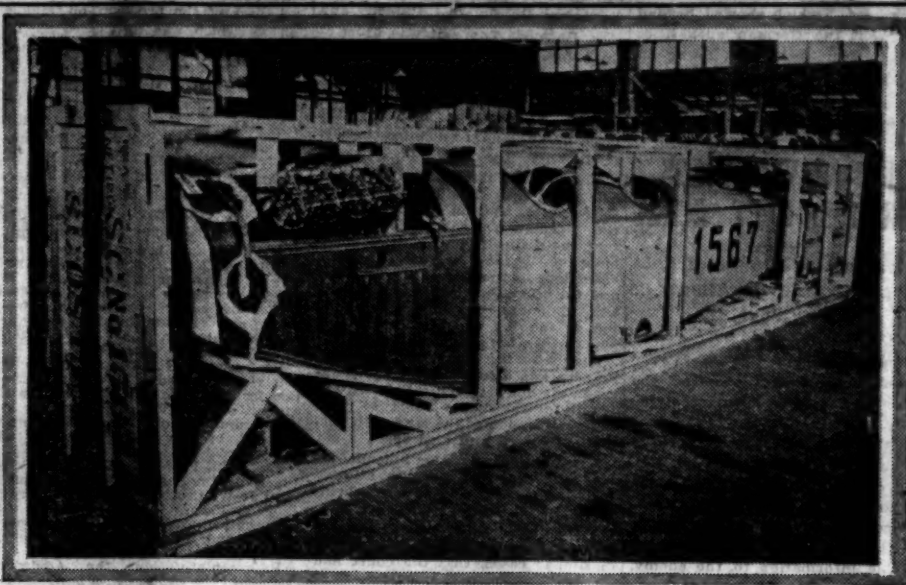
## Baker Gives Sensational Hint

Washington, January 29.—Secre-  
tary of War Baker, speaking in  
front of the Senate committee on  
military affairs, made a profound  
impression yesterday afternoon  
when he stated that when the pre-  
sent investigation of the war de-  
partment's conduct of the war thus  
far was finished it would reveal a  
story of "a tremendous response to  
tremendous responsibility."

He stated that then the people  
would also be convinced of the com-  
plete co-ordination of the resources  
of the American nation with the  
Allies. "I know," he continued,  
"that the American people are im-  
patient, but I am confident that  
they will be completely satisfied  
when the full story is told. When  
the final victory is won, the credit  
will be coming to American enter-  
prise and to the courage and deter-  
mination of the Swiss people."

His reference to Switzerland  
created a sensation, but he refused  
to enter into detail as to whether  
the crisis in which the Swiss play  
a part has passed or is now im-  
pending.

## Packing American Aeroplanes For "Over There"



This photo gives a view of the body of an aeroplane in its packing case, ready to be shipped to our  
force in France.

## ARMS DELIVERY REPORT CONFIRMED IN PEKING

First Instalment Under Loan  
Has Been Turned Over  
By Japan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, February 7.—The report  
printed in THE CHINA PRESS Wed-  
nesday and cable here by Reuter's  
that the delivery of the first in-  
stalment of arms for China under  
the so-called arms loan secretly con-  
tracted with Japan is confirmed  
here. It is said here, however, that  
the figures given—648 machine  
guns, 324 field guns, 50,000 rifles  
and 5,000,000 rounds of ammuni-  
tion—are exaggerated.

The exact figures of the delivery,  
as well as the exact terms of the  
loan—or contract—cannot be ob-  
tained. Japanese in official positions  
maintain that there has been no  
loan, only a "sales contract."

## BRITISH EAST AFRICA WANTS MILITARY HEAD

Urges Organisation To Speed  
Development Of Resources  
In Colony

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Nairobi, February 3. (Delayed).—  
A mass meeting enthusiastically and  
unanimously passed a resolution re-  
questing the Imperial Government  
to appoint Major General Sir Percy  
Girouard, one of the directors of  
Armstrong Whitworth & Co. and  
formerly Governor of the East Africa  
Protectorate, Military Governor of  
British East Africa for the period  
of the war with powers to organise  
the efforts of the Colony in the  
direction of "utilising such portion  
of its population as is not available  
for military purposes to develop its  
immense potential energies and re-  
sources in the immediate produc-  
tion of commodities which are  
urgently required."

Mr. E. S. Grogan, Lord Delamere  
and others emphasised the urgent  
necessity for organising the entire  
resources of the Protectorate in  
order to provide for the immediate  
requirements of Mesopotamia and  
Palestine, thereby saving shipping  
and subsequently contributing food  
and other necessities. One speaker  
said that there were millions of  
acres of the finest land in the world  
available in East Africa for the  
war-worn soldiers of the Empire.

## Commons Rejects Lords' Amendment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 5.—The House  
of Commons today rejected the  
compromise inserted by the House  
of Lords in the Electoral Reform Bill  
in connection with proportional re-  
presentation by 283 votes to 141.  
The matter is therefore shelved in-  
definitely.

## Canadian Factories To Close Three Days For Fuel Economy

Theaters Also Must Stop One  
Day A Week Till  
March 24

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, February 5.—With the  
object of saving fuel the Govern-  
ment has ordered all manufacturers,  
including munition makers, to close  
for three days next week. It has also  
ordered the theaters and other  
amusements to close every Monday  
from February 18 to March 24, in-  
clusive.

Both orders apply to the Provinces  
of Ontario and Quebec, east of Port  
William to Riviere Du Loup.

It is announced that the Govern-  
ment has no intention, despite pres-  
sure, of rescinding the order pro-  
hibiting the importation of liquors.

## Dutch Strikers Rioting In Amsterdam Streets

Police Charge Mobs With Drawn  
Swords—Food Demonstra-  
tions At Hague

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 5.—Mounted  
and foot police in Amsterdam yester-  
day frequently charged the crowds  
of strikers in the streets with drawn  
swords, while at The Hague a pro-  
cession of strikers passing the Palace  
shouted "We want bread."

## U-BOATS DISAPPOINTING, GERMAN ADMIRAL SAYS

Neutral Shipping Not Frighten-  
ed Off And Britain Not  
Overthrown

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 5.—Vice-  
Admiral Galster of the German  
navy, writing in Die Selve, says that  
submarine has not yielded the re-  
sults anticipated. "The theory re-  
garding frightening neutral ship-  
ping and the assumption of the  
speedy overthrow of England have  
proved extravagant."

## JOHN L. SULLIVAN DEAD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
New York, January 4.—The death  
is announced of John L. Sullivan,  
the well-known pugilist.

John L. Sullivan, though he held  
the heavyweight championship of  
the world for but a few years, was  
one of the best known fighters in  
ring history and participated in  
many famous encounters. He won  
the heavyweight belt from Paddy  
Ryan. Among his greatest fights  
were the historic 72-round victory  
over Jake Kilrain at New Orleans  
and the draw fought with Charley  
Mitchell in France. Sullivan lost to  
Jim Corbett in 1892. He had been  
living in Boston of recent years and  
for some time had been lecturing  
on prohibition.

## STRIKES IN GERMANY REGARDED AS ENDED

Eighty Percent Of Employees Of  
Factories At Work, Berlin  
Claims

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, February 5.—A semi-  
official telegram from Berlin states  
that the strike is now regarded as  
ended. Many of the munition works  
in Berlin are in full operation, while  
eighty per cent of the employees of  
other big factories are working.

Amsterdam, February 5. (Delay-  
ed).—The German Chancellor,  
Count Hertling, refused the request  
of the Socialist Deputies to allow  
representatives of the strikers to  
discuss the situation because they  
might resolve on unlawful actions.  
He also refused to negotiate with  
the strikers because such action  
would be unconstitutional and there  
were no guarantees that the dis-  
cussion would be confined to the  
question of ending the strike. He  
emphasised that the political de-  
sires of the strikers must be com-  
municated through the representa-  
tives of the peoples.

It appears that Herr Dittmann,  
who was arrested yesterday, is  
charged with inciting to high trea-  
son.

The Lokal Anzeiger states that  
the strike committees in Hamburg  
favor the resumption of work and  
half the workers in the ship-yards  
have already resumed.

## 14,120 NON-COMBATANTS KILLED BY GERMANS

Figures On Ravages Of Sub-  
marines And Air Raids  
Given In Commons

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 5.—In the House  
of Commons this afternoon Mr. A.  
Bonar Law stated that since the be-  
ginning of the war 14,120 non-  
combatant men, women and children  
have been killed by German sub-  
marines and aircraft.

## Argentina Rescinds Wheat Export Embargo

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Buenos Aires, February 5.—The  
Government has rescinded the decree  
prohibiting the export of wheat.

## Geddes Calls Unions To A Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, February 5.—Sir Auckland  
Geddes has invited all trade unions  
which participated in the January  
conferences to meet him on Friday.

## The Weather

Very cloudy. The maximum tem-  
perature yesterday was 41 and the  
minimum 32.6, the figures for the cor-  
responding day last year being 39 and  
34.6.

## BOTH SIDES READY FOR GREAT BATTLE ON WESTERN FRONT

Germans And Allies Are  
Bringing Up Large  
Reinforcements

## BEGIN 'FEELING OUT'

Enemy Making Raids At  
Various Points To  
Get Information

## LINE MORE ACTIVE

Teutons' Preparations For  
Onslaught Nearly Com-  
pleted, Says Paris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, February 5.—A semi-official  
communique states:

Along the whole Western front our  
enemies are completing their prepara-  
tions for future operations. Their  
General Staffs are endeavoring by  
means of raids at numerous points  
to gain information, while the  
artillery actions are becoming in-  
creasingly active.

London, February 5.—Reuter's cor-  
respondent at British Headquarters  
speaks of raids, patrol encounters  
and "trench-mortar quarrels" being  
the outward feature of the present  
operations on the Western front. He  
says:

"Last night a party of our raiders  
got into the enemy positions near  
Poelcapelle and, after killing 29 of the  
enemy, brought back three prisoners.  
Our casualties were very slight.

"But these little affairs are only  
the transit phase. Meanwhile enemy  
reinforcements continue to arrive from  
the East, but the Allied forces in the  
West also continue to increase in an  
ever-growing current.

"The clash, when it does come, will  
be the most stupendous thing in point  
of numbers ever known."

Paris, February 6.—The official  
communique issued this afternoon  
reports:

There has been a violent artillery  
duel in the region of Bois des Fosses.  
(? Foss)

The official communique issued  
yesterday afternoon reported:

Taking advantage of the fine  
weather our chaserplanes were suc-  
cessfully active on the 3rd. Real  
battles in the air were fought against  
the German squadrons well over the  
German lines. Eight enemy machines  
were brought down while five others  
fell seriously hit and were probably  
destroyed.

## Raids On British Front

London, February 6, noon.—Field  
Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:  
We repulsed raids at Mericourt  
and Avion, taking prisoners.

There have been reciprocal arti-  
llery actions at Hargicourt and Lens.  
Field Marshal Haig reported last  
evening:

The enemy raided a post in the  
neighborhood of the Bapaume-  
Cambrai Road. One of our men is  
missing.

There has been a great hostile  
artillery bombardment southward  
of Marconing and northward of the  
Bapaume-Cambrai Road and in-  
creased enemy activity northward of  
Lens and northeastward of Ypres.

Our aeroplanes dropped over three  
tons of bombs during the daytime  
on various targets, including am-  
munition-dumps, and fired many  
thousand rounds of machine-gun  
ammunition.

We dropped over a ton-and-a-  
half of bombs last night on an  
hostile aerodrome southeastward of  
Cambrai and on Menin railway-  
station.

Five German aeroplanes were  
brought down and three others  
driven down. One of ours is  
missing.

## Office Planned For Sir John Jellicoe

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, February 5.—In the House  
of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law  
stated that the Government hoped to  
appoint Admiral Sir John Jellicoe to  
an important position.



## GERMAN PRE-WAR PLOTS REVEALED BY PAPERS

Present Maximalists Exposed  
By Documents Printed In  
Paris Journal

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, February 5.—Le Petit Parisien begins the publication of several documents which evince the preparatory measures taken by the German Government in view of the war desired and premeditated by it, many months previous to its declaration. The treason of the Maximalists is also shown by these official papers, among which may be mentioned a circular dated February 18, 1914, that is, nearly six months before the declaration of war.

The object of the said circular was to keep up German financial relations with hostile countries by means of financial establishments acting as a medium of communication between Germany and the enemy. In this instrument the German Minister of Finance requested German banks to set up branches at Lulea, Haparanda and Vardö, on the Finnish frontier, and Bergen and Amsterdam. The Minister mentioned, among the bankers, the Manager of the Nya Bank at Stockholm, who is an intimate friend of Lenin, the Maximalist leader, and who played a prominent part in the Maximalist movement.

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCES TO RESUME IN LONDON

Series Of Meetings Attended By  
Dominion Representatives  
To Be Held

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, February 5.—Reuter's Agency learns that the Imperial War Conference will be held in London this year, in continuation of those held last year, at which representatives of the Dominions will attend to confer with the British Ministers on problems connected with the war.

It is understood that the Imperial Government is now trying to arrange a date which will, as far as possible, suit the convenience of all, but nothing definite has yet been settled either regarding the date or the statesmen who will come to England.

## Government Opposes English Bank Mergers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, February 5.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that the Government proposed to appoint a committee of bankers, merchants and manufacturers to consider the advisability of interfering in banking amalgamations. He hoped, pending an inquiry, that no further amalgamations would occur.

## BOLO IN GERMAN PLOT TO UNDERMINE FRANCE

Indictment Charges Him With  
Part In Conspiracy En-  
gineered By Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, February 5.—The indictment against Bolo Pasha states:

After the Battle of the Marne Germany, finding her sudden attack had no longer any hope of success, desired a rapprochement with France in order to be able to defeat Great Britain. It was necessary to prepare public opinion for a separate peace and documents show that the enemy decided to make large sacrifices of money. Germany wished to impress the French Parliament and press by pessimistic reports cleverly disseminated by paid agents in order to cause confusion and disturb the patriotic agreement between the various French political parties. From every point of view Bolo Pasha was the man for the work.

The indictment declares that the plot was hatched with Machiavellian skill and France has been in serious danger.

## BRITISH FOOD SITUATION REACHING WORST PHASE

Next Two Months To Be The  
Most Difficult, Lord Rhondda  
Announces

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, February 5.—The Press Bureau announces:  
The Food Controller, Lord Rhondda, addressing the members of Parliament today, expressed the view that the food situation would be at its most difficult stage during the next two months. He asked the members to give him all the help possible in their constituencies.  
Lord Rhondda indemnifies against prosecution all food-hoarders who surrender their supplies between the 11th and 18th, pointing out that it is believed that many have become liable to prosecution by inadvertence.

## New Form Of Reprisal Threatened By Britain

Germans Must Cease Keeping  
Officer Prisoners In Places  
Subject To Air Raids

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, February 5.—In the House of Commons today Mr. J. L. McPherson, Under Secretary for War, stated that information had been received which showed beyond doubt that the German authorities placed officer prisoners-of-war in localities especially subject to air-raids. A similar notion is contemplated in England.

## ACTION AT VERSAILLES MUST BE KEPT SECRET

Campaign Of 1918 Chief Sub-  
ject At Conference, Bonar  
Law Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, February 5.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Mr. Asquith, Mr. A. Bonar Law said that the last meeting of the Supreme War Council at Versailles, after careful consideration, decided that in view of the important military considerations involved, it was impossible at present, without giving valuable information to the enemy, to publish further details or explanations regarding the enlargement of the functions of the Supreme War Council. He understood that the discussions of the Conference dealt almost exclusively with the plan of campaign in 1918 and therefore it was impossible for him to give any information.

## French Appoint New Army Sanitary Head

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, February 5.—Dr. Mourier, member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Department of Gard, has been appointed Under Secretary of State for the Army Sanitary Service in succession to M. Justin Godart, who tendered his resignation recently in consequence of proceedings and incidents in the Chamber of Deputies.

## Mail Notices

### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Teshima M. Feb. 9  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Feb. 12  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Feb. 14  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Feb. 16  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuni M. Feb. 18  
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Feb. 11

## JURISDICTION ARGUED AGAIN IN MIXED COURT

Disputed By Germans In Suit  
Over Land Brought By  
Hongkong Bank

The issue of the Mixed Court's jurisdiction over Germans was raised again yesterday in a suit brought in that court by the Hongkong and Shanghai Corporation against three Germans—R. Lundt, Butsch and Mrs. Butsch. The suit was brought for enforcement of a judgment given in the plaintiff's favor in 1912 by the German Consular Court in the matter of a mortgage held by the plaintiff on land owned by the defendants.

The land involved is German Consular Lot 185. The plaintiff's petition asserted that on March 17, 1912, the German Consular Court held a session on the land given by the first defendant in the firm of Buchheister and Co. The Court also ordered the third defendant to allow satisfaction out of the lot on a claim of Tls. 40,000. An appeal taken by the defendants to the Court of Appeal at Leipzig was dismissed but the judgment has not yet been satisfied. The plaintiff asked the court to give them possession of the land with permission to sell and also costs.

The petition was later amended to read that the plaintiffs be allowed to sell the land and recoup themselves to the extent of Tls. 40,000.

The answer of the defendants brought up the point argued before in similar cases, that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter, since it was not a Chinese court and only a creation of the Treaty Powers, who have no jurisdiction over Germans. The only power having jurisdiction over Germans in Shanghai is the Dutch Consulate, it was set forth.

This argument was disputed by Mr. G. H. Wright, who appeared for the plaintiffs. The only defendant in court, R. Lundt—the others having left Shanghai—was not represented by counsel.

Mr. P. Grant Jones, British Assessor, in giving judgment for the plaintiffs, said the defendant had admitted the facts, but pleaded jurisdiction. Defendant's plea as to jurisdiction was based on entirely wrong premises, and he (the Assessor) did not know where he got it from. The Land Regulations had nothing whatever to do with the Mixed Court—therefore the whole of defendant's argument fell to the ground.

The Assessor (addressing defendant)—Then you say that the Mixed Court is not a Chinese Court. It is a Chinese Court. Of course the jurisdiction of the Consular Body has merely been exercised since 1911, the year of the Revolution, and is not part of the permanent Constitution of the Court. The next paragraph in your statement refers to the "functions of the Police of the S.M.C., servant of the Treaty Powers." That also is since the year of the Revolution. The next paragraph—I don't know at whose instigation you inserted it—amounts very nearly to contempt of court. I should not repeat it if I were you. We will give judgment as prayed.

## Education Association Closes Annual Meeting

Professor Gee Of Soochow Elected President; Cur-  
riculum Reform Decided On

The annual meeting of the East China Educational Association closed yesterday with the business session and election of officers for the ensuing year. Several recommendations were made in conclusion.

A part of the program on Middle Schools which was unfinished at the Wednesday session was completed when the delegates assembled at Martyr's Memorial Hall yesterday morning. This included a paper by the Rev. H. A. McNulty entitled "Vacations and Holidays in Curriculum" and a paper by Mr. D. W. Richardson on the "Middle School Curriculum," which was also read by the Rev. McNulty. Mr. Scott of Hangchow spoke on the requirements for college and presented a system called the "Unit System." As a result of this paper it was decided to have a committee to consider the matter of college entrance requirements and the unit system and the appointment of such a body was left to the Executive Committee.

Professor N. Gee, of Soochow, was elected president of the Association for 1918. The list of officers and committees for 1918, as presented by the Committee on Nominations and adopted by the meeting, was as follows:

President, Prof. N. Gee; Vice-President, Dr. Fong F. Sec; Secretary, Rev. J. W. Crofoot; Treasurer, Prof. H. F. Radford.

Executive Committee: The above officers and Mr. R. P. Montgomery, Miss Zimmerman and Miss Cogdal. Representative on the Advisory Council of the China Christian Educational Association: Dr. P. J. White.

Members of Committees of the National Christian Educational Association: "Religious Education," Rev. J. B. Webster; "School and Start in Life," Mr. T. T. Chang; "Teaching Chinese," Prof. K. S. Liu; "Social Studies," Dr. Y. Y. Tsu.

Committee on Course of Study: Dr. Rong F. Sec, Miss Emma Lester and Rev. V. Hansen.

Committee on Summer Normal Schools: Rev. J. M. Espey, Rev. J. B. Webster, Mr. Moss, Prof. W. T. Tao, Prof. Gee and Miss Hackney.

Committee on Vocational Education: Dr. P. W. Kuo, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Redfern, Mr. Kulp and Mr. J. W. Wilson.

Committee on Religious Education: Mr. Lucas, Mr. Clark, Mr. Tewksbury, Mr. Espey, Dr. Lyon, Dr. Cline, Prof. Gee, Miss Tong, Miss Sze, Miss Sawyer, Miss Tuttle, Mr. Rawlinson, Mr. C. Chao, Mr. Dong Sing-meng, Mr. Webster, Mr. Redfern and Mr. W. F. Hummel.

These committees were empowered to appoint members to co-operate as they deemed advisable.

The nominating committee was also asked to name three members to

attend the annual meeting of the Kiangsu Educational Association, to be held in August, and Professor Tao, Mr. Espey and Mr. Webster were selected as delegates. The Executive Committee was instructed to ascertain if these gentlemen could serve and, if not, to provide alternates.

A telegram of greeting from the Shantung-Honan Educational Association, which was in session at the same time as the East China Association, was read by the Secretary.

The following recommendations on the subject of Middle School Curriculum were presented by Mr. McNulty and were adopted and referred to the Committee on the Course of Study:

"Recommendations: That a Committee on Curriculum be appointed for Boys' Middle Schools and a Committee for Girls' Middle Schools, each committee composed of College and Middle School representatives, to re-write the Middle School Curriculum previously adopted by this Association; and that these committees be instructed to take into consideration all the practicable suggestions brought out in the various papers and discussions presented at this meeting, re-organizing the Middle School Curriculum so as to meet college entrance requirements and at the same time allow for greater flexibility in the Middle School Course of Study."

It was decided that the Executive Committee fix the date of the next annual meeting of the Association as soon as possible and announce it to members. It was also decided that names of all those on the membership list who have not paid dues for three years be dropped, after notification.

The Treasurer's report was read and accepted.

The devotional services opening the final session were conducted by Dr. Webster, of the Shanghai Baptist College, and the meeting closed with prayer by Dr. Hawks Pott, of St. John's University.

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## Allies Drive Whole German Line To Fight On Low Land

Every Advantage Lies With Allies' Troops As They Overlook Foe's Positions

Throughout Europe the atmosphere is charged with reports of an impending German "supreme drive" on the western front. Cable despatches continue to report intense German concentration of reserves and guns, presumably for a gigantic offensive to be launched if Berlin's present "peace drive" fails. The subjoined article gives a detailed survey of the "lay of the land" at the end of 1917 on the front on which all military experts agree the war will be decided.

By Henry G. Wales

Paris, Dec. 25.—The actual beginning of the fourth winter of the war finds the French and British troops occupying better positions everywhere along the 450-mile front between the North Sea and Switzerland than they have ever held before.

Almost without exception, the heights and ridges in the successive sectors between Nieuport and the Vosges are now occupied by British or French troops, and the Germans have been thrust down off the reverse slopes in the valleys and open country beyond.

Secure, dry and warm in their new positions, the Allied forces have turned the tables on their opponents, and the troops of Crown Prince Rupprecht and of Prince Albrecht are sloshing about in inundated trenches, seas of mud, and under direct observation of French and British artillerymen.

During the first three winters of the war it was the British and French soldiers who suffered in droves from "trench feet," occasioned by standing hours on end in trenches where water-lay knee high. Dugouts generally were useless unless pumps were available to keep them drained. And because the advanced allied positions were below the German trenches, and therefore in plain view, it always was difficult to bring up supplies, food, shells and reliefs of men and to remove wounded.

The British and French campaigns of 1917 have changed all that. The successive blows struck by Haig, Nivelle and Petain have wrested from the enemy almost all of his commanding positions and forced him down into the low country behind each crest he has lost.

Starting at the North Sea and continuing to the beginning of the Ypres sector, the only change noted is along the beach in the region of the Dunes where the Germans, in a surprise attack last summer, rushed the advanced British positions and threw back the English troops to the south bank of the Tser Canal.

But in the Ypres sector there has been a great transformation. The French army under General Antoinette and the British under General Horne have carried all of the heights on which Crown Prince Rupprecht formerly hemmed in the salient and have forced back the enemy to the lowly country which opens onto the great Flanders plains toward Roulers.

Successive ridges of hills bar the sight of Ypres to the German observers, and the advanced post at Passchendaele keeps the British aware of all that goes on in the German lines.

South of Ypres the Messines-Wytschaete salient, stormed last Spring by General Plumer's army, has hurled the enemy back on the plains of Courtrai.

Then from Armentieres to La Bassée, a distance of less than twenty miles, is the only sector on the British front which has not advanced during the last year.

This section of the front protects Lille for the Germans, and they have guarded every inch of it jealously, maintaining an almost ceaseless bombardment to prevent the British from organizing a drive there.

It is said the Germans have frustrated two proposed British attacks there by a tremendous concentration of gunfire.

South of La Bassée is Lens. The Canadians have placed this big mining town in a "pocket" by their operations to the north, which included the storming of Halluin and Hill 60 to the north and Vimy Ridge to the south, overlooking Lens. The British are in a position to occupy that city whenever they see fit.

From Arras to Saint Quentin, where the British portion of the line ends, the Germans are back on the Hindenburg line, except for the short section west of Cambrai which General Byng's troops of the second army have managed to hold against the repeated counter attacks launched by the enemy.

Near St. Quentin the French portion of the line begins, and General Petain holds the heights of La Fere and high positions to just south of Anisy le Chateau. The battle of Malmaison enabled General Maistre to force the Crown Prince to evacuate the few positions he maintained along the Chemin des Dames and fall back to the north of Ailette. The enemy lies in a valley here, with a low ridge, dominated by the Chemin des Dames, between himself and the plains of Leuven.

September, 1915, which gave them certain local successes and a line of high ground to defend. In addition they stormed Auberville last Spring. Eastward from there comes the Argonne forest, where no advance has been attempted by either side. Beyond the Argonne is the Verdun sector wonderful things have been accomplished by the army of General Guillaumat on both banks of the Meuse since last Winter, and with the Mort Homme and Hill No. 304 in their hands on the west bank, and the old original line of February, 1916, almost restored on the east bank, the French have infinitely strong, high positions.

Nothing has happened in the Saint Mihiel salient, contrary to various rumors that the Germans were evacuating the long strip reaching from Pont-a-Mousson to the St. Mihiel bridgehead, and that the French were preparing concentric attacks at the bases of the triangle to pinch off the salient.

For the rest of the front, through the Vosges and Alsace to the Swiss border, there virtually has been no change. Neither side holds any commanding positions here, as the terrain is hilly throughout, and there are successive lines of strong, easily defended positions behind each of the belligerent armies.

Thus it will be seen that with the exception of two tiny sectors—one on the British front and the other on the French front—the zone of battle has been pushed forward everywhere in the fighting area by the allies, and the enemy has been thrust off his commanding observatories and down into the low, wet ground beyond.

It is expected this reversal of things will have a marked effect in the health and morale of the contending armies during the Winter months of January, February and March, and the rainy month of April.

## BERLIN OVER-FULL OF SUFFERING, EDITOR FINDS

Hardship-Ridden Faces Of Women Create Strongest Impression On Danish Journalists

By M. Viggo Cavling

(Editor-in-Chief, the Politiken, Copenhagen)

Our train arrived in Berlin at night. The streets were shrouded in darkness. You could hardly see any taxis or motors, and the horses of the cabs looked terribly underfed. The lack of motor cars is occasioned by the scarcity of rubber.

The darkness of the streets is to be ascribed to the lack of lighting material. Indeed, theaters must close at ten o'clock, and the restaurants at half-past eleven. The heating of private houses was forbidden before October 15.

Lines At Food Shops  
You can understand how hard it is to live in Berlin at present when you hear that most households have to be carried on without supplies of butter, fat, white bread, sugar, coffee, tea or chocolate.

The meat rations are small and on meatless days the slightest portion of meat is forbidden. Cigarettes are fairly plentiful, but there is a great scarcity of cigars. Cigar shops shut for hours a day, and no more than five cigars may be sold to one customer.

A common sight in Berlin is the long lines of waiting people; in the

streets we saw a long row before a baker's shop, and a little further on several hundred were patiently standing in front of a green-grocer's who was said to have received a supply of cabbages that morning.

In the large beer halls of Unter den Linden nothing but war beer is served. It is a bitter yellow drink, and tastes like ship's beer.

It is well known that the Germans are masters in the art of providing "substitutes." Their coffee substitute is not bad, while the German tea, made of different plants, tastes rather like China tea.

The waitress placed on the coffee table a small bottle of "sweet stuff," which is a white fluid prepared from saccharine, and supposed to take the place of sugar. French wines are still obtainable, and a bottle of Bordeaux costs ten marks. Sherry is still to be had, but no whiskey, Madeira or liquor.

Since starch and soap are out of the question, we only received paper serviettes. Even in the most wealthy private houses no table linen is used.

Every one dines off waxcloth. Our first breakfast in the dining room of the hotel was composed of a cup of tea substitute, two pieces of dry war bread, and, literally, a drop of marmalade, which had been prepared without sugar. There was no butter, yet for such a meal you are asked to pay two marks.

This Spartan-like fare had rather a strange effect when served in this magnificent hall, with its Persian carpets, its silk tapestry and gleaming chandeliers.

Women Workers Unpopular  
You see nothing but women as

messengers, car drivers, railway guards, and one cannot say that the Berliners are satisfied with this new order of things. The feminine officials are said to be either too strict or too lenient and very much given to hysteria.

At all street corners there are large placards and posters strictly admonishing all Germans that silence is their first duty to their Fatherland, yet in spite of that some people speak more than they did in peace times.

They don't pay so much attention to this Government order as they do to the latest restrictions in the food rations. The proverbial talkativeness of the Berliners has not disappeared. On the contrary, inside the huge gray buildings where hundreds of officials and commissions sit it thrives particularly. They talk there from morning till evening.

Germans, who formerly were proud of their genius for organization, now complain of organization Mania; innumerable orders are sent out, often contradicting each other, thus making life a burden to the Berliners.

Newspapers Outspoken  
The press has also suffered because of the scarcity of paper. The newspapers appear in smaller bulk, they are printed with ink substitute, which has a truly terrible odor; but the war has not robbed them of their sense of humor. In spite of the strict censorship they have a stronger speech than ever.

Sometimes they disappear for a day or two when the High Command finds that they have gone rather too far, but when they bob up again their tone is not any more subdued.

A number of German newspaper

## Retired Admirals Recalled To Service



ADMIRAL CAMERON WINSLOW

REAR-ADMIRAL WILLIAM ALEXANDER MARSHALL

REAR-ADMIRAL THOMAS HOWARD

Among the many retired naval officers who have been recalled for service by the United States are some who have already done their "bit." Rear-Admiral William Alexander Marshall, Thomas Benton Howard and Cameron McRea Winslow have all passed the retiring age of sixty-two years. Rear-Admiral Howard, then a Lieutenant, was one of the heroes of Manila. In 1898, when Admiral Dewey

smashed the Spanish fleet in the battle of Manila Bay, Lieutenant Howard was at the wheel of the Concord. Admiral Winslow, then a Junior Lieutenant aboard the Gunboat Nashville, was one of those who volunteered to cut the Spanish cables. In 1911 he commanded the President's yacht, the Mayflower. Rear-Admiral Marshall assisted in fitting out the mosquito fleet during the Spanish War.

editors have been sent to Constantinople to fan the waning pro-German feeling in Turkey.

In Germany there is no enthusiasm for war except with the fanatical Fatherland party. Everybody has agreed, however, that they must just close their teeth hard and hold out. Difficulties are not so much at the front, but at home increased prices,

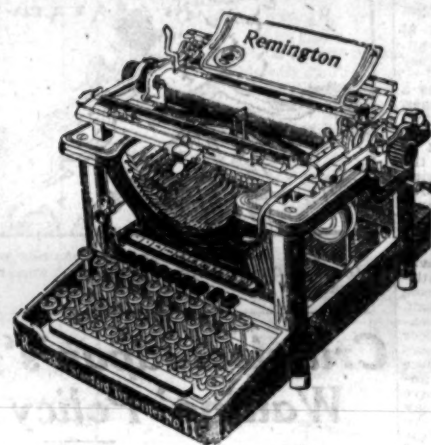
the stoppage of trade and the scarcity of food paralyze social life.

The poor citizen who is dependent only on the Government ration of food is in a very bad way, but most of the Germans understand how to procure extra supplies. A country landowner in Mecklenburg told me with a meaningful smile of all his town relations who had suddenly remembered his existence since the outbreak of the war.

When peace comes the Fatherland

will erect a statue to Hindenburg in Unter den Linden, but there is someone else who is even more worthy of a statue, and that is the German housewife. She is pale, she shivers, she is starving, but she holds out! The strongest impression which I have taken with me from my small travel in Germany is the memory of this suffering yet determined face

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## U. S. EXPERT TELLS OF HORSES IN WAR

Colonel Considers That Animals  
Will Adapt Themselves  
To France

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possible As Necessary Lights  
Betray Moves

An American Training Camp, somewhere in France, Dec. 14.—Colonel B—, of the Field Artillery, is not only a fine type of an American officer but he is an enthusiastic polo player of international reputation. He played with Captain Miller's team, at Cannes, in 1910; with Colonel St. Mars' team, at Orleans, in 1912, and for years throughout the Middle West in the United States, particularly at Fort Riley, also in Washington, Philadelphia, and along the New Jersey coast.

Needless to say Colonel B— is a horseman to the marrow of his bones. Speaking to a Paris correspondent about polo, he said: "Polo is the greatest sport in the world and is specially adapted for an officer of the mounted branches of the service. The game gives an officer a knowledge of horses which he might never acquire otherwise. An army officer, as a rule, is not wealthy and, as to his mounts, unable to compete on anything like even terms with civilians. But I have found very satisfactory results by buying horses from farmers and training them myself. Buying from polo dealers is an expensive luxury. If an army officer will train his own horses he will have a better mount, as a rule, than where the horse has been trained by another. An army officer should have three ponies if he is going to play polo, but lots of American officers have only one pony and get great enjoyment and exercise out of the sport."

### French Bred Horses Satisfactory

Coming to the question of army horses in the war, Colonel B— said: "The French have been extremely courteous to us in regard to horses. They have acted willingly and have been almost self-sacrificing in procuring horses for us. Some of these horses came from North and South America and had been purchased by the French officers in Canada, the United States and Argentina. I have myself bought in France from five to six thousand horses for our army and take great interest in this class of work. There are so many opinions on horses that it is not possible to speak for everyone when chatting about horses. In America, horsemen speak of the thoroughbred, the saddle-bred and the standard-bred. When buying for the army, many horses that come from the West are used for cavalry and artillery. The artillery horses we buy are often from various standard, thoroughbred and saddle-bred crosses and also from various strains of draft horses, such as coach horses, Belgians, Percherons and the like.

"The only way to buy a horse is to ride him and try him out. I verily believe there is more prejudice in the horse business than in anything else in the world. The horses I have bought for the army, in France, are very satisfactory for the artillery and for officers. Some of the officers' horses are thoroughbreds. Some of the artillery horses are French bred such as cross-Percherons and cross-Normans (which is not the same thing).

Asked if the supply of horses in America is sufficient for the war, Colonel B— said: "Yes, we have horses in America. The problem is being solved."

### French Climate Suitable

When asked if the climate of France is favorable or otherwise for American horses brought over here, the colonel said: "I think our horses will do well in France, but our horses or any horses are not fit to go to work immediately on arriving here. It might take two weeks or two months or even a year, for that matter, to get them fit. A month's delay in getting the horses ready for work after landing is often necessitated, on account of the hardship of an ocean voyage. They get run down just like a man might do. They don't have the same food or the same exercise and are often bumped about on the vessel. Of course, in traveling they are sometimes exposed to influenza or shipping fever, which is occasionally prevalent in the United States and is very contagious, and is often caught in railway trains and boats which have not been properly disinfected, so that a whole shipment might be affected in this way. It is not dangerous, but very persistent and hard to cure, and equally hard to isolate."

Asked if there would be much trouble in batteries where horses were disabled, Colonel B— said: "No; our men are the best horsemen in the world, taking them generally, and they know what to do in such cases. In the heavy artillery we have 200 and upwards to a battery and in the light batteries less than that. We have spare horses for those which are disabled. But, in this war, horses will be superseded to an enormous extent by tractors; still, it is absolutely impossible to entirely replace horses by mechanical means in the army. When you get close to the front horse transport must be used because automobiles are impracticable, and this is due to the rough condition of the ground. Then you know the moves are often made at night and with a motor vehicle running without a light (which is necessary in war-time) difficulties arise, particularly when you cannot see to pick a path in the darkness. Theoretically, tractors can climb the side of a house pretty nearly, but they have not perhaps been tried out yet. The French say they are impracticable when operating close to the front, for there, mud and water conditions are almost beyond conception. Still, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, some tests were almost perfect, as war conditions were so closely imitated, leaving out, of course, the question of shells."

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## Lloyd George's Peace Map



In black above are shown the conquests which Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain declares the Central Powers must give up as a condition of peace.

## Criticises Japan's 'Watchful Waiting' Policy For China

Diet Member Says There Is No Reason To Be  
Slave To Foreign Opinion--Urges  
Consultation And Assistance

Tokio, January 30.—In arguing for a different policy toward China in yesterday's session of the Imperial Diet Mr. Tomoya Ito of the Kokumintō denounced the non-interference policy of the Government as a lack of policy, and declared that these were not days when Japan should rest content with mere friendly intercourse with China.

"Japan ought to go a step forward and plan co-operation with China," declared the Kokumintō member. "The Government's replies," said Mr. Ito, "with regard to the interpellations on the question of the China policy, may be boiled down to one word—'non-interference.' 'Non-interference' means a lack of policy and no policy."

After reviewing the vital relationship between Japan and China, and the dangerous state of affairs with the continental neighbor, Mr. Ito strongly doubted the wisdom of the Government's "watchful waiting" policy.

"Is that the best policy to be followed by Japan?" asked Mr. Ito. "Who is it that professes to shoulder the task of keeping peace in the Orient? Our China policy is not diplomacy; it is vitally related with Japan's national defense."

He then went into what he termed

ed the fundamental cause of trouble of China, and said that for Japan to merely keep hands off China is not the best thing for China.

### Words With Sweet Sounds

"If the word 'interference' does not sound sweet," went on Mr. Ito, "consultation" or "assistance" or "tutorship" will do. What reasons is there that Japan should be slave to foreign opinion in this regard? It is highly important that we should decide our policy toward China before the termination of the European war. I can't see why the Government is keeping its hands in its pockets. These are not the days when we should rest content with a lukewarm policy of mere friendship with China. Co-operation should be our policy."

The National defense program of the Government was the object of attacks at yesterday's session of the Committee on Taxation, and both the War and the Navy Ministers were brought to a full task in defending it against the bombardment from the members.

After denouncing the Government's tax program as illusory for anticipating the fall in the price of steel and iron needed in building warships demanded by the Navy, Mr. Kataoka of the opposition party,

assailed the Minister of War for his hint to expand the size of the army to twenty-five divisions.

### Defense Not Adequate

General Oshima, War Minister, asserted that if the actual situation of the world was pondered over, the country would see the folly of being satisfied with the perfection of the twenty-one division system. As the expansion of national defense must be planned in accordance with the financial condition of the country, just how far and in what manner that expansion would be carried out could not be foretold as yet, the War Minister declared.

The Government faced more attacks from Mr. Kashiwara of the Kokumintō, who gave vent to his dissatisfaction with the Government's measures with regard to the aviation and motor units.

The most terrific blow dealt yet came from the mouth of Mr. Adzuma, member of the Selyukai, who demanded the summary withdrawal of the Army and the Navy Bills asking for appropriations.

"The Government's national defense program this year is not the product of thorough study," declared Mr. Adzuma. "The replies of the Ministers of both War and the Navy are also ambiguous. I advise, therefore, that the Government withdraw the bills until it can map out a program that is more reliable and more clear to the nation's understanding."

### No Reconsideration Necessary

To this attack, Admiral Kato, Minister of the Navy, replied and said he did not think Mr. Adzuma was right. The Government has self-confidence, Admiral Kato asserted, in introducing the appropriations and he saw no necessity in reconsidering them.

The morning session of the Budget Committee meeting was one of laxity and dullness and the interpellations put up by a number of members dealt with no important questions.

In opening the session, Mr. Ogawa, Chairman of the Budget Committee announced that interpellating would be closed Wednesday.

Mr. Makiyama of the Selyukai extracted replies from Home Minister Baron Goto on a number of questions, including the qualifications of the Governors-General of Chosen and Kwantung, and the anti-Japanese movement among the Koreans in Manchuria. Mr. Makiyama was followed by Mr. Takagi of

the Kenseikai, who, among other things, deplored the "narikin" fashion of the day as against the welfare of the nation, and wound up his interpellation by falling into rather a personal attack on Baron Goto, Minister of Home Affairs, for building a magnificent new residence, thus encouraging, Mr. Takagi alleged, the "narikin" spirit.

### No Expression Toward Russia

In the afternoon session Mr. Tsunematsu of the Selyukai asked

what measures the Government intended to adopt toward the anarchistic disturbance in Russia. As Foreign Minister Viscount Motono was still absent from the meeting because of illness, Home Minister Baron Goto replied to Mr. Tsunematsu and told him that the Government was exercising great care in considering the question, but the time was not ripe for disclosing as to what the Government was going to do. The Home Minister promised that the Government would

make its attitude public when the proper time comes.

Mr. Furuya of the Shinsenkai wanted more details of the pending question between Japan and China over the civil administration in Shantung Province but was refused an answer by the War Minister.

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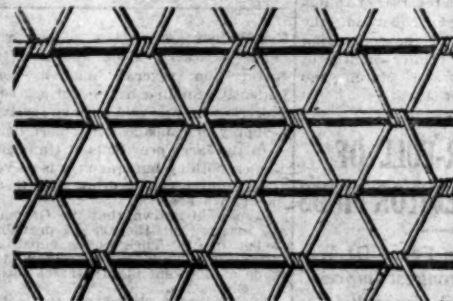
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## LACE AND EMBROIDERY WANTED FOR EXHIBIT

Arrangements Being Made For  
Display In Town Hall  
Next Month

The arrangements for the exhibition of embroideries and lace which will take place early in March in the Town Hall are occupying the serious attention of the committee in charge and all Allies and their friends are requested to assist in making this venture the success that it is hoped it may attain.

The committee will be pleased to receive as soon as possible from those who would be willing to lend exhibits a list of those objects which they will be kind enough to lend. If possible, the value and the origin of the articles should also be stated, together with any other particulars that may be of interest. The utmost care will be taken of all exhibits.

Every kind of old lace or embroidery, interesting either by reason of its workmanship or its originality, will be welcome in the exhibition. The committee has already received embroideries from Cambodia and Kashmir and some interesting specimens of old French, Spanish and Belgian lace.

A very pretty collection of Brussels lace and a set of old Manila bridal embroidery will be put up for sale. Those willing to lend lace, etc., for exhibition are requested to kindly communicate with Lady Fraser and Mesdames Wilden, Grosse or Wade.

## Millionaire's Son Is Held For Stealing Eight Automobiles

Though Well Supplied With  
Money Oil Man's Heir Has  
Been Sent To Prison

Los Angeles, Cal., January 5.—Alleged to have confessed that he stole eight automobiles in Hollywood within a week, Kirk Morgan, twenty-one, son of a millionaire oil man of Ardmore, Okla., was under arrest in Los Angeles today.

Morgan has a record as an automobile thief, according to the arresting officers, who say he is known as the "millionaire kid."

After his alleged confession Morgan laughed at the police officers and attempted to "kid" them for what he termed their lack of ability.

When Morgan was being searched at police headquarters, John W. Powell, of the theft bureau of the Automobile Club of Southern California, received a telegram from District Attorney A. J. Hardy, of Carter County, Oklahoma.

In the telegram it was stated that

### INDOOR SPORTS

IS SHE A BLONDE OR BRUNETTE?

IT'S FOR YOU BLAKE ARE YOU HERE OR NOT — YES A DAME! VOICE — HUH

DOES IT SOUND LIKE MY WIFE? — SAY SOMETHING SO I CAN LISTEN TO HER VOICE — IT MIGHT BE THAT DAME I MET WITH AL STALL ALONG A BIT — WAIT TILL I THINK

GO ON TALK TO HER — GIVE HER A TREAT

IF A DAME CALLED ME UP I'D RUN TO THE PHONE

AM FOR THE LUNA MIKE ANSWER IT — YOU KNOW IT AINT THE TAILOR

HOW DNE GET THAT WAY?

OH — THE WILD WILD WOMEN ARE MAKING A WILD WILD MAN OF ME

ANSWERING THE PHONE FOR ONE OF THOSE NERVOUS GUYS WHO WANTS TO GET ALL THE DOPE ON WHO'S CALLING BEFORE HE STEPS TO THE PHONE

### By Tad

Morgan is the son of a millionaire family of Ardmore and that he had been convicted of stealing automobiles twice this year and sentenced to the penitentiary. He was released on \$25,000 bail in each case, it was stated, and had been liberated in the superior court.

The telegram stated that when Morgan was freed of these charges he returned and stole District Attorney Hardy's automobile, called him on the telephone and, boasting of the theft, escaped.

"I believe this man a dangerous kleptomaniac and that he should be placed under restraint," the telegram continued. "His parents will supply him with money, but in spite he continues to steal automobiles."

Two automobiles were found in Morgan's possession when he was arrested. The machines were identified.

The owners of the six other machines have not been identified.

## HANBURY SCHOOL GIRLS TO GIVE PLAYS TODAY

Entertainment to Follow Awarding Of Prizes To Pupils Yesterday

The Thomas Hanbury School for Girls will celebrate the beginning of the Chinese New Year holidays with an entertainment this afternoon at 5.30 o'clock. The program, which is to be presented by the students, will include two plays, "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Alice Through the Looking Glass," a duet by the Misses E. Vaughan and N. Wilson and a piano solo by Miss D. Davey.

Numerous beautiful prizes were distributed among the girls for excellence of conduct and work in the various departments last evening by Mrs. G. H. Bonfield. Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper of the Municipal Council delivered the principal address. Two songs were sung by members of the upper forms.

The cast for this evening's two plays is as follows:

**A Midsummer Night's Dream**  
 Theseus ..... D. Williams  
 Hippolyta ..... L. Yors  
 Demetrius ..... S. Davey  
 Lysander ..... A. Stephan  
 Pyramus ..... M. Haimovitch  
 Thisbe ..... E. Vaughan  
 Prologue ..... B. Brown  
 Wall ..... D. Davey

Moonshine ..... N. Wilson  
 Lion ..... A. Campbell  
 Alice Through the Looking Glass ..... S. Morgan  
 White Queen ..... J. Scorrar  
 Red Queen ..... M. Parker  
 White King ..... D. San Juan  
 Red King ..... N. Buldeath  
 Tweedledum ..... K. Peach  
 Tweedledee ..... V. Peach  
 Tiger Lily ..... S. Guilimall  
 Rose ..... J. Montgomery  
 Violet ..... M. Farrell  
 Daisies; N. Williams, M. Malaskin, M. Emamooden, L. Stephan, M. Linde, E. Kavanaugh.

## U.S. AGREES TO LOAN FOR CHINA, KOO WIRES

Will Give \$10,000,000 On Condition Money Be Used For War Purposes

A Peking telegram last night states that Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to Washington, has cabled that the United States will make a military loan of \$10,000,000 to China under the condition that half of it be handed over to Peking while the other half be retained by the American authorities until such time as China is ready to participate actually in the war, when it must be used only for that purpose.

## Today's Dance Program

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band at the Town Hall this afternoon, beginning at 5.30:

- Waltz—"Passing of Salome" Joyce.
  - One Step—"The Clown's Serenade" Zulueta.
  - Waltz—"Wilhelmina" Ivey.
  - One Step—"That Loving Rag" Adler.
  - Waltz—"Old Cremona" Dawson.
  - One Step—"All aboard for Dixie Land" Gumble.
- A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

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## Shanghai Inter-Club Billiards League

Season 1917-1918					
Club	Games Played	Games Won	Games Lost	Total Pts.	League Points
Luisiano	12	12	0	17748	13272
Thirty	12	10	2	16959	14158
Powhattan	12	8	4	16739	15313
Police	12	6	6	15775	15917
Customs	12	5	7	14668	15274
Masonic	12	4	8	14749	15412
M. E. I.	12	3	9	15369	15872
Municipal	12	0	12	12797	17541
Luisiano Club v. Municipal Club					
G. M. P. Remedios	300				211
J. V. Jensen	300				202
C. M. Remedios	300				250
J. M. C. Lopes	300				214
Ed. Lettae	300				177
1500					
Customs Club v. M. E. I.					
G. B. Stormes	197				300
T. Mellows	205				300
B. H. Gowing	269				300
J. McFarlane	232				300
Geo. Sherman	Scratched				300
903					
G. B. Stormes—break 57.					
Police Club v. Thirty					
Capt. Barrett	300				264
C. Dewing	192				300
J. Mackintosh	172				300
L. Todd	237				300
C. Doyle	300				279
1203					
Powhattan Club v. Masonic Club					
H. S. Smyth	300				162
C. S. Peacock	300				158
H. E. Brewer	300				234
H. Langley	300				189
R. Bailey	300				244
1500					

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Magnolia Terrace, Shanghai, to Mr.  
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### IMPARTIAL AND PRO RESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 8, 1918

### What Is A Responsible Cabinet?

(Peking Daily News of Feb. 5)

THE political situation has  
become so hopeless today  
that one feels literally too disgusted  
to take any further interest in it.  
The whole Government today says  
the Kungyen Pao "is a mystery."  
For instance, we are reputed to have  
a responsible Cabinet. But what is  
a responsible Cabinet? Does the  
present Cabinet bear any responsibility  
at all?

"When the President was at  
Peking discussing military plans  
with the several Tsuchis a telegram  
was received from Li Shun by Chang  
Chin-yao stating that he, Li Shun,  
had received secret instructions to  
continue to act as mediator between  
the South West and the Central  
Government. This telegram has now  
been published by Chang Chin-yao  
and has caused a sensation amongst  
all the high provincial officials,  
whether primarily in favor, or  
against the resumption, of hostilities.  
Tao Kun and Chang Hui-chi,  
as Commanders-in-Chief of the  
Expeditionary Forces, together with  
Chang Chin-yao, not only refuse to  
assume office but coldly look on  
whilst one city after another falls  
into the hands of the Southern  
troops. It is needless to inquire  
whether this apathy on the part of  
the Northern Tsuchis is due to the  
secret instructions referred to by  
Li Shun, nor need it be asked from  
what organ of the Government it  
originated. Let us examine this  
telegram in the light of common-  
sense and logic.

"First, it will be readily granted  
by all readers that the President has  
shown himself to be wholeheartedly  
in favor of the resumption of  
hostilities. Bearing in mind such a  
fact it will be impertinent to suggest  
that whilst discussing with the  
Tsuchis measures for the recovering  
of Yochow and other cities in  
Hunan he would simultaneously  
send a confidential order to Li Shun  
practically annulling the arrange-  
ments he was concluding with the  
former. On the other hand if he  
actually did send the telegram he  
would be deliberately lowering his  
own dignity by abusing his prerogative  
as the Chief Executive of the  
State and making it impossible for  
him to get his orders carried out in  
future. Apart from this fact such  
an act would seriously compromise  
his personal reputation. Therefore  
in the light of common sense we are  
certain that the President was not  
responsible for the telegram.

"Secondly it should be known that  
in all constitutional countries the  
Chief Executive bears no direct  
responsibility to the people. For any  
unconstitutional act committed by  
him the Government or Ministry  
will have to bear full responsibility.  
In the present case the Wang Shih-  
chen Cabinet must be held responsible  
for the said telegram. It was  
on account of this telegram that the  
Northern commanders refused to  
obey the Government's orders and  
that Yochow and the other cities  
fell in such rapid succession.

"The present so-called revolution  
is a rebellion pure and simple, and

the so-called revolutionists are none  
other than brigands. For a Govern-  
ment to issue a Mandate ordering  
the resumption of hostilities and  
at the same time to carry on com-  
munications with the rebels is  
downright treachery to the nation.  
Can anyone expect any self-respect-  
ing person to regard the present  
Ministry as fit to govern the country  
and obey its orders? Both  
Shih Hsin-chuan and Li Tien-chai  
took the law into their own hands  
on the pretext of maintaining the  
supremacy of the law, but as soon  
as they declared independence of  
the Central Government they began  
to commit incendiarism, loot and  
plunder and endanger foreign lives  
and property, and fire upon the  
warship of a friendly nation. They  
precipitated a diplomatic question.  
If General Wang Shih-chien is too  
merciful to deal with them strictly  
in accordance with the law he  
ought certainly not to have con-  
descended to talk about peace with  
them. During the past year the  
Government has been steadily losing  
its authority over the provincial  
officials, but however weak it was  
and however pardonable it might  
be to plead weakness in dealing  
with those recalcitrant Tsuchis  
who had large numbers of troops  
at their command it was certainly  
unjustifiable for it to treat bandits  
like Shih Hsin-chuan and Li Tien-  
chai on an equal footing and direct-  
ly commence peace negotiations  
with them.

"It is true that these two men  
have since been deprived of their  
ranks and offices, but will it ever  
be forgotten that the Mandate was  
issued only after Wu Kwang-hsin  
had won repeated victories over  
them? Surely there is no courage  
in kicking a man when he is down.  
To tell Shih Hsin-chuan and Li  
Tien-chai that they have disobeyed  
the Government's orders and that  
they deserve severe punishment  
after they have been thoroughly  
disabled is, we say emphatically,  
no credit to the Government.

"Again," continues the journal,  
"Wang Ju-hsin and Fan Ku-  
chang were the first to telegraph  
to the Government suggesting  
peace with the South West. They,  
as commanders of Government  
forces, first deserted Changsha, then  
fled from Tungcheng and now they  
have decamped from Puchi. Wang  
Chin-ching, another commander of  
Government troops, has been doing  
practically nothing except to re-  
treat steadily before the advance  
of the Southern troops. Instead of  
feeling ashamed of himself he now  
brazenly suggests to the Govern-  
ment that negotiations for peace  
should be re-opened. That these  
men have been guilty of the  
grossest crimes must be evident to  
any school-boy, but the Govern-  
ment instead of bringing them to  
justice allows them to desert their  
posts and carry on communications  
with the bandits. Although we do  
not have a Parliament to super-  
intend the Government, General  
Wang Shih-chien and his Cabinet  
colleagues cannot escape responsi-  
bility for all these blunders com-  
mitted in the name of the Govern-  
ment. If they have any sense of  
responsibility at all they must  
resign at once in a body, other-  
wise they will simply remain as a  
laughing stock to foreigners, for  
they can do no good to the country."

### Electrical 'Ersatz'

One of the many fields in which  
Germany has been compelled to  
exercise extreme ingenuity in find-  
ing Ersatz, or substitutes, is that of  
electrical work. The Electrical World  
(New York, December 29) reprints  
from a German electrical magazine  
an account of a convention of Ger-  
man electrotechnical companies at  
Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Part of the  
report of the convention takes up  
the introduction of substitutes for  
materials which have hitherto been  
considered indispensable, covering  
the whole insulating and conducting  
field from switchboards in central  
stations and high-voltage trans-  
mission-lines to incandescent lamp-  
sockets and bulb-bases with the  
ordinary insulated house wires. As  
we read:

"Good progress is reported in the  
use of aluminum, iron, and zinc  
wires, as well as compressed and im-  
pregnated paper for insulating boards.  
An alloy of zinc has been discovered  
which combines ductility and tough-  
ness with fair electrical conductivity.  
In some cases it has been found  
feasible to use iron wires covered  
with a double coating of good  
varnish instead of the ordinary form  
of insulated wire."

Protests were made at this con-  
vention against Government orders  
curtailing the use of electric lights.  
It was pointed out that the power  
stations use only four per cent of  
the total German coal consumption,  
and that only three-tenths of one  
per cent of this amount is turned  
into electric light.

## Ferrero Lectures On The War

Milan, Italy—A large audience  
filled the Manzoni Theater to listen  
to a lecture given by Guglielmo  
Ferrero on "The Present Time and  
Its Duties." Two boxes were filled  
with French and English officers  
respectively, and an audience made  
by Signor Ferrero, in the course of  
his lecture, to the help sent to Italy  
by her allies was the signal for a  
manifestation in their honor, which  
was repeated at the end of the pro-  
ceedings. Signor Ferrero began his  
lecture with an admission of the  
seriousness of the reverse which Italy  
had suffered, but said that even this  
must be interpreted in the light  
of the spirit of this war, so different  
from the wars of the Nineteenth  
Century.

He gave a résumé of the past  
events of the war, enumerating the  
various unsuccessful efforts made  
by Germany to attain a decisive  
solution by means of her operations  
in Belgium, Poland, the Balkans,  
and at Verdun, and by the sub-  
marine warfare. Germany, besieged  
by the whole world in arms, had  
vainly tried to break, one by one,  
the links of the chain which bound  
her, but if she had succeeded in  
winning battles she had not succeed-  
ed in overcoming her adversaries  
and she would not succeed in doing  
so if the Allies remained united,  
since it was impossible to conquer  
the world. Germany and Austria  
were seeking a solution of the war  
in the valley of the Po, but if they  
were seeking this it was for the  
Italians to see that they did not ob-  
tain it, and that the attempt should  
bring disaster upon them. It was,  
said the speaker, always easy to in-  
vade the valley of the Po because it  
could be entered by a number of  
doors and the sentinels of some of  
them were often asleep, but if it was  
easy to gain an entrance, no army  
had been able to remain there ex-  
cept when it had not met with any  
resistance.

Every army which has entered the  
valley of the Po and had encounter-  
ed resistance had either had to re-  
tire, or had been destroyed, because  
once within the circle of the moun-  
tain an invading army was, in a  
certain sense, a prisoner. The ways  
by which supplies come were few  
and difficult and if the invading  
army were beaten it had no way of  
retreat. It was for them, said Signor  
Ferrero, to make this army share  
the fate of others which had come  
down into the valley of the Po. But  
in order to bring this about the na-  
tion must realize the greatness of  
the hour through which it was pass-  
ing. "What," he asked, "is the duty  
of every one in this hour? To re-  
alize that the longer the war lasts  
the more the duties of all those who  
are directing it increase, in the Gov-  
ernment, in the army and through-  
out the country. The longer the  
war lasts the more the order of  
things in matters economic, legal,  
political, moral and intellectual is  
turned upside down, causing new  
 dangers to appear and demanding  
fresh efforts with which to confront  
them, as the case of Russia has  
shown."

These duties might be summed up  
in three words, justice, wisdom, and  
firmness. Justice should be shown  
in a fair distribution of the burdens  
of the war among all, wisdom in  
the exacting only of such sacrifices  
as may be necessary, but in the ex-  
action of the necessary sacrifices  
from all, soldiers and civilians alike,  
immovable firmness should be  
shown. If this is a war of the people  
it is also a war of governments,  
and that one which best guides the  
efforts of the people, will have the  
advantage.

The speaker begged his hearers  
to ask themselves if they were con-  
scientiously of opinion that the coun-  
try and the Government had, up to  
the present time, shown, in the con-  
duct of the war, all needful justice,  
wisdom, and firmness. From this  
examination of conscience would  
come the first indication of future  
duties and secondly they would see  
that this was not only an armed  
conflict between states in which they  
were fighting for the prestige, the  
power, and the territory of those  
states, but a great social crisis in  
which the foundations of the social  
order are involved.

Signor Ferrero admitted that in  
Italy mistakes had been made with  
regard to the war, there had been  
the mistake of thinking that inter-  
vention or non-intervention depend-  
ed on the will of the governments,  
and the mistake of thinking that  
this war was like that of the Risor-  
gimento, in which the reward of vic-  
tory was immense and equivalent to  
the sacrifices made to gain that vic-  
tory. In this war immense sacrifices  
would be made by every one, but  
the gains would be great only for  
their children. These sacrifices  
were, however, necessary, because it  
was a question of saving civilization  
the liberty and the independence of  
state.

Their own generation would have  
the great reward of knowing that  
it had saved these blessings from  
the greatest peril they had ever run.  
The lecture, which lasted over an  
hour, was listened to with profound  
attention and warmly applauded at  
its conclusion.

## Curious Manias Due To Shell Shock

By Woods Hutchinson, M.D.

As the charm of newness and the  
glamor of dramatic appeal are fading  
away from shell shock, much  
of its mystery is clearing up.

It is coming to be recognized as  
chiefly the revelation of the measure  
of nervous unfitness and mental un-  
balance admitted into an army. In  
other words, the number of men en-  
listed who never ought to have been  
accepted at all.

This, of course, does not apply to  
what might be described as the  
"blown-up-and-knocked-down" group  
who are perfectly normal men, tem-  
porarily dazed and disabled by a  
terrible blow on the head. These  
usually recover fairly promptly, ex-  
cept an unfortunate minority, who  
have suffered actual brain hemor-  
rhages or other internal injuries.

But the great body of lasting or  
permanent shell-shocks, who linger  
on for months and even years, to  
try the souls and defy the skill of  
both army doctors and specialists at  
base hospitals, and who fill three-  
fourths of the beds in the wards and  
hospitals specially set apart for  
shell-shocks, are of a totally differ-  
ent type.

In the first place, most of them  
are almost as defective physically as  
they are mentally—under-sized, un-  
derweight, narrow-chested, shuff-  
led, slack-jawed, with badly  
shaped heads, irregular features  
and vacant or restless expression.

Take fifty or more of them to-  
gether and the impression of what  
the mental experts term "constitu-  
tional inferiority" is unmistakable,  
and this is confirmed by hundreds  
of actual measurements, height,  
weight, chest girth, muscular power,  
taken in the larger special hospitals  
for their care.

In the second place, careful trac-  
ing of the previous history, both of  
the patient and his family, carried  
out in over 2,000 cases by such emi-  
nent authorities as Dr. F. W. Mott,  
at the great Maudsley Hospital,  
London, show clear proof of pre-  
vious attacks of mental disturbance  
and nervous instability in either the  
shell-shocked himself or his near  
relatives and ancestors in two-thirds  
of all cases.

Furthermore, these lasting cases  
of shell-shock show a marked "up-  
and-down" or "circular" character,  
just like ordinary insanity, a ten-  
dency to periods of improvement,  
even reaching apparent recovery,  
quickly followed by relapses, usually  
to a little lower level than before.

Not a few of the patients at the  
Maudsley Hospital were there for  
the second and even the third time,  
having recovered and been sent to  
the front in between. One poor fel-  
low, who was pluckily anxious to  
return, lasted just three weeks after  
he again reached the trenches, and  
another only three days. Which  
makes rather expensive soldiers.

In fine, a large share of shell-shock  
is merely ordinary insanity occurring  
in war time, and having its delu-  
sions colored by the fears of the bat-  
tlefield and given a military stamp.

Several very common forms of  
insanity begin with what are called  
"delusions of persecutions." The  
patient is firmly convinced, obsessed,  
in fact, by the idea that certain per-  
sons or agencies, usually unknown  
and referred to as "they," or "the  
same lot" are "after him" with the  
intention of doing him bodily injury  
or are spreading all sorts of  
malicious lies and false reports  
about him among his friends or his  
fellows or with his employers.

### Curious Obsessions

If he happens to begin to break  
down in the camp or at the front  
these impersonal unknown enemies  
naturally become Germans or Ger-  
man spies, or even individual Ger-  
man guns, which he will assure you,  
with tears in his eyes, are specially  
shooting at him, following him  
about to different places and have  
only just missed him several times  
and next time will surely "get him."

One poor boy, whom I saw, kept  
repeatedly coming back to camp  
and reporting most detailed and cir-  
cumstantial half-breath escapes from  
enemy shells, usually from a particu-  
lar battery which was "after him,"  
when no one else had seen or heard  
any shells fall in his particular part  
of the field.

His surgeon, finding him a nerv-  
ous wreck, sent him back to the  
base, and there his hallucinations  
promptly changed to the pitiful idea  
that he had shown the white feather  
and that "voices" were going about  
informing everybody of that fact, so  
that people stared and pointed at  
him on the street. This so preyed  
on his mind that he finally made a  
desperate attempt to commit suicide  
and broke down into unmistakable  
insanity. And he had made an ex-  
cellent record for both bravery and  
devotion to duty, before the inborn  
defect in his brain began to man-  
ifest itself. I say inborn, because  
later inquiries revealed the fact that  
his father had committed suicide  
while insane.

Another English soldier, who,  
after several temporary attacks of  
shell-shock had finally become  
clearly demented, was being sent  
away to an asylum, from one of the  
war hospitals I was visiting. The

nerve specialist in charge was look-  
ing him over for the last time and  
signing up his papers, and, as re-  
quired by law, asked him the ques-  
tion, "Have you any complaints to  
make of your treatment here?"

"No," said the patient, "no but I  
do wish you had taken this wireless  
receiving station out of my stomach.  
The Huns keep sending me the  
nauseating, most disagreeable and in-  
sulting messages through it and I  
can't stop 'em!"

### Scientific In Mania

"Well," said the doctor, with a  
smile at me, "why don't you get a  
pair of clippers and cut the wires?"  
"Ah, I can't do that, you know;  
it's wireless!"

Even the hallucinations of the in-  
sane have to be strictly scientific  
and up to date now-a-days.

Another young soldier, scarcely  
more than a boy, whom I saw in  
one of the base hospitals for shell-  
shock in France, had settled upon  
bombs as his particular enemy.

He had walked into the field hos-  
pital after a battle in a sort of som-  
nambulant state, and immediately  
upon being put to bed fell into a  
deep sleep, from which it seemed  
impossible to awake him. If liquids  
were placed in his mouth he would  
swallow them, so he was fed through  
a spouted cup for several days when  
it was found that, although he  
would pay no attention to the  
loudest shouting or most vigorous  
shakings, if food was placed close  
to his nose so that he could smell  
it he would reach out for the plate  
and proceed to feed himself with  
his fingers, still keeping his eyes  
firmly closed.

All sorts of means short of un-  
justifiable violence were adopted  
to try to bring him out of his  
hysterical sleep or self-  
hypnosis, including shouting  
various alarms into his ear.  
These were without the slightest  
effect until it was discovered one  
day that there was just one  
word to which he would pay  
attention and that word was  
"bombs." To this he would re-  
spond at once and in a most  
curious and definite manner.

### Sleep Only Interrupted

The doctor, after giving us  
his history, but without telling us  
his what to expect, shook the  
sleeper, shouted his name in  
his ear loudly and flashed a big  
electric torch in his face two or  
three times without the slight-  
est response. Then he called  
out in much lower tones than he  
had used before: "The bombs!  
Where are the bombs?" at the  
same time throwing an old  
briar-wood pipe under the bed.  
Instantly the sleeper stirred,  
lifted himself slowly from the  
pillow, rolled out of bed onto  
the floor and dived under his  
cot. There he groped about,  
still with his eyes firmly shut,  
until he found the pipe, threw  
it out of the window and crawled  
back into the bed again.

I say "out of the window," but  
in reality it struck against a  
wire screen with which the win-  
dow had been covered, because  
at the first trial, before it was  
known what he could do with  
the bomb, he had picked up a  
good-sized electric torch and  
hurled it through the glass.

Evidently he had become  
vividly in dread of the possi-  
bility of bombs being thrown  
into the bay of the trench which  
he occupied, but he hadn't  
even a bruise or a scratch on  
him anywhere, and no history  
could be obtained of his having  
had any particularly narrow or  
hair-breadth escapes from the  
explosion of a bomb, or seeing  
any of his companions blown to  
pieces by one.

### Correspondence

A Torch In Darkest Asia

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir—A little supposed, in  
making a rather hurried trip  
through Northern China, to unex-  
pectedly stumble upon a group of  
ardent advocates of Vocational  
Education and Guidance. The pre-  
sent session of the East China  
Educational Association was a dis-  
tinct revelation, and the paper of  
Dr. P. W. Kuo, and the address of  
Dr. Chiang, secretary of the National  
Association for Vocational Train-  
ing, showed a grasp of this subject  
and plans for its adaptation to  
China's need that commanded my  
admiration.

The prominence you have given  
to this phase of work and social  
service in your columns is deserved.  
While the hope of China lies in an  
awakened national spirit achieved  
through education, it is generally  
conceded that unless a proper type  
of education is evolved, that the  
scheme will only result in the crea-  
tion of an increased number of  
educated, self-seeking idlers. A  
national compulsory educational  
system, in which every child shall  
take part, would seem the first  
essential. Then, and not until then,  
shall the light come.

With short-sighted internecine  
disturbances rampant, floods and  
plague besetting her, with Japan  
eagerly seizing every advantage  
created by these misfortunes, China  
needs quickly to find herself, to

weld her people together, in order  
to avert the greater disasters that  
threaten. It is through the alms of  
such constructive spirits as have  
assembled at this present con-  
vention that relief and succor must  
be looked for. Once the mass have  
realized that safety and progress  
can only be attained by nation-wide  
education, the sleeping lion will  
awaken.

The altruistic ideals of America  
in entering the European war  
(through which no material ad-  
vantages are desired) must bear  
immortal fruits in its example to  
the world. Out of this war will  
emerge a new spirit to actuate man-  
kind, a higher standard of living  
and social service. I want to see  
China prepared to take her place in  
this new movement, abreast of the  
others; and it is to such men as  
comprise the educational faculties  
of its institutions that we must  
look for leadership. Very respect-  
fully yours,

Clarkson Dye,  
President Vocational Guidance  
Society of California, U.S.A.  
Burlington Hotel,  
Shanghai, Feb. 7, 1918.

## Not Entirely Senseless Although It's Authorless

My Tuesdays are meatless,  
My Wednesdays are wheatless,  
I'm getting more eatless each day,  
My home, it is heatless,  
My bed, it is sheetless,  
They're sent to the Y.M.C.A.  
The bar rooms are treatless,  
My coffee is sweetless,  
Each day I get poorer and wiser,  
My stockings are feetless,  
My trousers are seatless,  
Goodness, how I hate the Kaiser.

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Bessborough testified to the benefits  
he received from H.M.B.O.'S  
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similar letters to-day.

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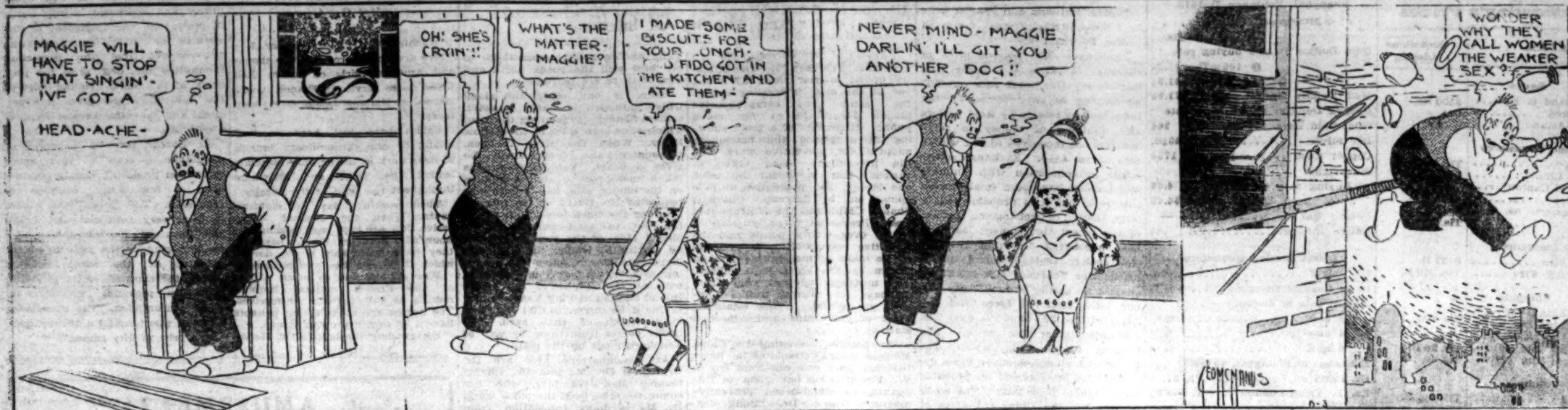
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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## All Over The World

The Times has been the subject of much criticism for its refusal to print the Lansdowne letter. But, at any rate, it can be said that, in so doing, it was following its old traditional policy of supporting the Government in power. Its attitude on this occasion recalls the proof of independence which it gave in connection with Lord Randolph

columns. But he was informed, very politely, that he could take his news elsewhere if he chose, and that, if he so decided, The Times would remain silent on the matter. The retiring Chancellor thought better of it, and left the information with The Times editor. It was regarded as so valuable that none of the staff was allowed to leave until it had been printed.

The new French loan, which M. Klotz introduced in Parliament so ably and clearly, has been very happily christened L'Emprunt du Chemin des Dames. No less to the point is the argument of the Renaissance in favor of the prompt and generous subscription. It is the one way, it says, which the country has of paying its debts toward those who give their lives for its safety. So let us hand out and make no bones about it.

The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung informs the world that "as many art treasures as was humanly possible have been stored in places of safety by art experts accompanying the German Army." This means, of course, that the art experts accompanying the German Army have carried off to Germany everything in the way of portable art treasures, that the gun experts accompanying the German Army have not destroyed. Efficient to the last!

The "fallacy" of yesterday often becomes the "actuality" of today. One of the by-products of John Law's South Sea schemes of two centuries ago was the sale of stock in a company which it was claimed would turn sawdust into boards without knot or crack. An industrial concern in Van Buren, Maine, is about to turn the sawdust hills and wood refuse heaps of the Maine woods into pulp, paper, and paper boards, thus utilizing a by-product of the sawmill which, up to the present time, has been regarded as worthless.

## Horace Walpole

"What! learn more than I was positively forced to learn! I felt the weight of learning that, for I was a blockhead and pushed up above my parts." So writes Horace Walpole in one of his letters, speaking of his days at Eton College. As the son of the great Prime Minister,

that he was "pushed up above his parts" is probably true, but, despite his own disclaimer, there is enough to show from what he did at Eton, to say nothing of what he did afterwards, that his abilities were by no means to be despised. It was on April 24, in the year 1727 that Horace Walpole, "a slight lad of ten, in a stiff-skirted coat and knee breeches," entered Eton College, and it is there that his life story, like the life stories of so many others, begins. It was at Eton that he formed the famous "Quadruple Alliance," and it was here that he formed that friendship with Gray which, in spite of the famous quarrel at Regio, some thirteen years later, was always a feature in the lives of the two men.

At Eton they were always together, and when they both had left school and college, and the grand tour of France and Italy became inevitable for Walpole, he invited Gray to go with him. Walpole was to act as paymaster; but Gray was to be independent, and so, after many preparations, the two friends set out for Paris, according to Walpole, on March 10, 1739. They took the tour after the usual leisurely fashion; some weeks were spent in Paris and some months at Rheims, under the pretense of learning the language. And so on to Italy and Florence, where Walpole found life so congenial that he spent more than a year with Horace Mann, the British Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Tuscany. From Florence the two friends went to Rome, then back again to Florence, and, for Walpole, it was all a wonderful experience. The man who, in after years, enjoyed nothing better than a night at Ranelagh which had "totally beat Vauxhall," appreciated the round of gayeties in Florence to the utmost. But for Gray, with his retired studiousness, it was a different matter, and so they drew steadily apart, until there came the day, at Regio, when they finally separated. It was during the grand tour that Walpole began that wonderful series of letters, to many correspondents,

which present such a remarkable picture of the times in which he lived, and of the people, little and big, who moved in his world. He was, indeed, in many ways, one of the most remarkable letter writers in history, and he was also an author of no mean merit. As an author, however, he suffered all the disadvantages of being his father's son. The way was always made easy for Horace Walpole. He never had to cross swords with want, as did his great contemporaries, Samuel Johnson, Oliver Goldsmith, and others. His father provided amply against all that, and, in those "piping days of the sinecure," that was not difficult. So in all Horace Walpole's work, and in many of his deeds, there is something more than a suspicion of dilettantism, although many of his works, notably, for instance, his "Catalogue of Royal and Notable Authors of England," could have been achieved only as the result of careful and toilsome research. He was indeed a most voluminous writer, and his diaries alone extend from 1750 to 1783, and cover a period of momentous importance in the annals of British national history.

To most people, Horace Walpole will be best remembered for the wonderful villa, Strawberry Hill, which he built for himself on the banks of the Thames near Twickenham, where, as he writes in a letter to Mann, the "prospect is as delightful as possible, commanding the river, the town, and Richmond Park. It is set in enameled meadows with filigree hedges:

A small Euphrates through the piece is roll'd,  
And little finches wave their wings in gold.

Two delightful roads that you would call dusty, supply me continually with coaches and chaises: barges as solemn as Barons of the Exchequer move under my window; Richmond Hill and Ham Walks bound my prospects." And so Strawberry Hill, which he added to year by year, until it developed into one of the most remarkable Gothic structures in the Kingdom, became the center of fashionable learning

In the England of those days, Horace Walpole set up a printing press there, and there published much that was his own and his friends'. Gray's Odes were issued from Strawberry Hill, as was his own gloomy story, "The Castle of Otranto," whilst it was there, too, that he wrote many of his "incomparable letters."

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Maloppe Dec. 1  
For San Francisco  
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## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1918

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Reserve Fund ..... 1,900,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... 1,200,000

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Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:  
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... 12,500,000  
\$23,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

**Head Office: HONGKONG**  
**Court of Directors:**  
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.  
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.  
F. C. Butcher, Esq.  
A. H. Compton, Esq.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.  
W. L. Patterson, Esq.  
Chief Manager:  
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

**Branches and Agencies:**  
Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bangkok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Fochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Iloilo, Yokohama.

**London Bankers:**  
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

**Shanghai Branch, 12, The Bund.**  
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.  
Local Bills Discounted.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) ..... 55,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 36,960,000  
Kpg. Tia.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..... 3,500,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,750,000

**Head Office: PETERSBURG.**  
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.  
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

**Bankers:**  
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

**Paris:** Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

**Lyons:** Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

**Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:**  
Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Chanchun, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chetso, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nicolaevsk, Vladivostok, Hallan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

**SHANGHAI BRANCH**  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.  
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold. Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital ..... H.\$2,000,000  
Subscribed and paid up Capital ..... H.\$1,371,500  
Reserve Fund ..... H.\$ 120,000  
Investment reserve fund ..... H.\$ 20,000

**Head Office:**  
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

**Shanghai Office:**  
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Asst. Manager.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital ..... \$50,000,000.00  
Paid-up Capital:  
Chinese Government 10,000,000.00  
Chinese Mercantile Community ..... 9,112,500.00  
\$19,112,500.00  
Reserve Fund ..... 1,592,564.83

**HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.**  
**Branches and Agencies:**  
Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

**SHANGHAI BRANCH.**  
\$ HANKOW ROAD.  
Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:  
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.  
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.  
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG, Manager.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

**HEAD OFFICE:**  
74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

**Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong**  
**BANKERS:**  
In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.  
In London: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

**Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.**

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 45,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ..... 36,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... 22,100,000

**London Bankers:**  
Union of London & Smith's Bank, Ltd.  
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.  
Parr's Bank, Ltd.

**Branches and Agencies:**  
Bombay, London, Shanghai, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Seattle, Changchun, Lyons, Singapore, Dalny, Mukden, Sydney, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tokei, Hongkong, New York, Tsinanfu, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kaiyuen, Peking, Rangoon, Kobe, S. Francisco.

**SHANGHAI BRANCH**  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.  
Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital ..... \$ 300,000.00  
Reserve ..... \$ 10,000.00  
Deposits (June 30, 1917) ..... \$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.  
Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.  
Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$5,500,000.00  
Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,348,000.00  
U.S. \$7,848,000.00

**Head Office:**  
55 Wall Street, New York  
National City Bank Building.

**London Office:**  
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

**Branches:**  
Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco, Bombay, London, Santo Domingo, Calcutta, Manila, Santiago de los Caballeros, Canton, Medellin, Cebu, Panama, Shanghai, Colon, Peking, Singapore, (Cristobal C.Z.) Tientsin, Hankow, San Pedro de Yokohama, Hongkong, Macao.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at—

Bahia, Petrograd, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Caracas, Venezuela, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, San Paulo, Habana, Valparaiso, Moscow, Russia, Montevideo.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital: Guilders 50,000,000 (about 15,000,000)  
Reserve Fund: Guilders 11,595,461 (about 3,668,288)

**Head Office: AMSTERDAM.**  
Head Agency: BATAVIA  
Agencies in Holland:  
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

**Branches:**  
Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Teling-Ting, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tegal, Djember, Penang, Telok-Betong, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Langsa, Singapore, Makassar, Soerabaya, Medan.

**London Bankers:**  
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.  
Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection, bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.  
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.  
Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when making in or withdrawing money.  
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000  
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits: For 3 months at 3½ per annum. For 6 months at 4½ per annum. For 12 months at 5½ per annum. On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital ..... £1,500,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... 582,500  
Reserve Fund ..... 600,000

**HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.**

**London Bankers:**  
Bank of England.  
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.  
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Hongkong, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahr (Mauritius), Galle, (Kelantan) Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

**Shanghai Branch.**  
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2½ per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 11th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up Capital: Kuping Tacks 10,000,000

**HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.**  
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

**SHANGHAI BRANCH**  
35 Soochow Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

## SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH

No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-Up) Yen 30,000,000

Capital (Paid-Up) Yen 18,750,000

Reserve Yen 2,800,000

Deposits Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

**Branches:**  
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yama, Shimonoeki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

**London Bankers:**  
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED  
New York Bankers:  
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA, Manager.

Telephone:—

2515 Main Office. 4683 Compadore.

2550 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.

3536 General Office.

## 行銀字中

## Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head Office: Tientsin

Capital ..... \$5,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital ..... \$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

**Branches and Agencies:**  
Tientsin, Chinkiang, Shanghai, Soochow, Peking, Wushih, Hankow, Hangchow, Nanking, Ningpo, Yangchow, Shaohsing, Haueh, Canton, Pengpu, Hongkong, Tientsin, Shanghai, Soochow, Peking, Wushih, Hankow, Hangchow, Nanking, Ningpo, Yangchow, Shaohsing, Haueh, Canton, Pengpu, Hongkong.

**Shanghai Branch**  
441, Ningpo Road  
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.  
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.

W. D. EAR, Sub-Manager.

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
River Ports .. .. .	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Chinwanraio .. .. .	Kenkon maru	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tientsin .. .. .	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton .. .. .	Kwanglee	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Peking and Tientsin (Every day)	Train	..	..	17.00	..	..	17.00
Tientsin (Daily except Sunday)	..	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow .. .. .	..	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Ningpo .. .. .	Hsia Ningshao	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Swatow and Hongkong .. .. .	..	15.00	..	..	..	..	..
Manila direct .. .. .	Kousador	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Japan Ports .. .. .	Takushima	18.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports .. .. .	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Sunday, Feb. 10.							
River Ports .. .. .	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Shantien	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Monday, Feb. 11.							
Europe via Siberia (Express) ..	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	20.30
Europe via Siberia (Express) ..	Via Pukow	..	21.00	..	..	..	17(9)
Hongkong via Swatow .. .. .	..	9.30	..	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, Feb. 12.							
N'saki, Honolulu, Canada U. S.	..	13.30	..	..	..	..	..
and Europe via U. S. A. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honolulu, U. S. & Europe .. .. .	Shingo maru	..	..	12.00	..	..	..
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	shingo maru	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports .. .. .	Kasuga maru	9.00	..	..	14.00	..	13.30
Wednesday, Feb. 13.							
Amoy and Hongkong .. .. .	..	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	..	..	21.00	..	..	..	17.00
Europe via Siberia .. .. .	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	20.30
Friday, Feb. 15.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, C'da	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U. S. & E'ope via Canada	..	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00











# Business and Official Notices

## IN THE UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT AT TIENTSIN, CHINA.

### NOTICE

All persons indebted to the above-mentioned estate are requested to settle with, and all persons having claims against the Estate are to present them with proper vouchers, within six months from date, to

P. R. JOSSELYN,  
American Consulate General,  
Tientsin, China.

Ex-officio Administrator of  
the Estate of George W.  
Watkins, deceased.  
January 21, 1918.

16784

## SUNDAY

10th February, 1918

9 p.m.

## GRAND CONCERT

Classic and Character Dances

by

Mdles.

Polapovitch and Tushynska

(Renowned Russian Dancers)

Music by

Mr. Garru Ore

the famous Russian Pianist.

AT THE

Russian Club,

25 Avenue Edouard VII

Entrance \$1.00 and \$2.00

16774



### I ask you a Question!

CAN you be successful in life, if you do not know your own character and capacities, and the heart and mind of those with whom you are connected? NO!

I'll tell you by HOROSCOPE, studied and written by myself. I am not a Fortune-Teller, but a well-known Telepathist, Astrologist and Graphologist.

DR. JOHN,

Central Building, 18 Nanking Rd.  
Office hours: 11-12 and 5-7.  
Telephone Central 2279.  
Open on Holidays.

16786

HONMA HOSPITAL,  
No. 24 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

DR. T. YAMADA,  
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Tokyo and Fukuoka.)  
Internal Medicine,  
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,  
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)  
Women's Diseases,  
Confinement, Surgery,  
Skin Diseases.

## International Recreation Club

### OFFICIAL MEETING (KIANGWAN)

12th, 13th, 14th and 16th February, 1918

(Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday)

The First Saddling Bell will be rung punctually at 11.15 a.m. each day, and Off Day, 16th February, at 1.30 p.m. Tiffin Interval will be after the 4th Race each day.

Tickets of Admission for the three Official Race Days and Off Day to the unreserved part of the Compound only, may be obtained at the Gate or from the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road. PRICE \$3 each.

Single Day Tickets obtainable at the Gate only. PRICE \$1 each.

Special Trains: 10.45 a.m., 11.25 a.m., 12.25 p.m., 1.00 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.00 p.m.

Off Day, 1.00 p.m., 1.30 p.m. Tiffins will be served by Messrs. Shepherd and Lh Tse Shan at the Race Course.

By order,

V.J. CHANG,

Secretary.

16781

## BILL SMITH

"Do it when you are told—a wise plan to follow although the time selected might seem absurd."

Order "Elephant Head" Full Rich Port Today. You'll like it

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.  
Sole Agents



ZHONG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Lee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

## METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

We carry a full line of

## CLUFF'S

"Blue Ribbon" Fruits  
GRIFFITHS' STORES

Phone West 641 143 Bubbling Well Rd Phone West 800



## ADDING

AND

## LISTING

MACHINES

FROM \$10 U.S.C. UPWARDS

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.



## SHIRTS TO MEASURE

Finest Qualities Japanese Silks and  
Crepes in all the new designs,  
now on display.

## ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

Room 301

All orders taken by experienced  
men. Guaranteed to please. Send  
for our salesman to call.

In charge of Mr. J. R. Drury

ARTHUR & BOND, of Yokohama

## CHEAP SALE

## CHEAP SALE

## Laces and Embroideries

AT REDUCED PRICES

for

Three More Days Only.

Thursday, Feb. 7th, Friday, Feb. 8th,

Saturday, Feb. 9th

Everything must be cleared out in order to make  
our New Year Settlement.

Take Advantage

of this sale while it lasts

THE LACE BAZAAR CO.

88 Szechuen Road

(Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw.)

16778

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Reply must be  
called for

## APARTMENTS

### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-16 Quinson Gardens  
Comfortable rooms Front and back,  
(with bathrooms and verandah), to  
let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family  
or two bachelors. Good table.  
Telephone North 489

### Nos. 8 & 11 Quinson Gardens

Tel. 1946.  
TO LET in No. 11 facing Park a  
large bedroom and sitting room  
combined with closed verandah and  
bathroom attached. Suitable for  
small family or bachelors, also a  
cozy attic. Every comfort guaran-  
teed.

FOR RENT, well-furnished room,  
with modern bathroom, near  
French Park and tram, American  
family, suitable for married couple,  
terms with board \$150 per month.  
Apply American Post Office Box  
511.

16777 F.10.

TO LET: furnished, in Avenue  
Joffre, from end June to middle  
October, a detached house  
standing in its own grounds, 6  
rooms, garden with greenhouse,  
stabling, garage, telephone.  
Moderate rent. Apply to Box  
No. 269. THE CHINA PRESS.

16767 F.14.

CENTRAL: To let, large double  
room (bathroom attached), with  
board, \$150. Apply to Box 267,  
THE CHINA PRESS.

16759 F.10.

TO LET, nicely furnished rooms  
with bathroom, without board.  
Apply to Box 251, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

16724 F.16.

## EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, Russian lessons. State  
terms to Box 274, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

16776 F.8.

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-  
siderable experience in legal, con-  
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-  
mercial and official translator work,  
undertakes translation in English  
and Chinese of agreements, petitions,  
letters, legal documents advertise-  
ments, and commercial documents, etc.

Please apply to Chang Nieh-  
yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D.,  
159 Haining Road, opposite West  
End Lane.

16786 F.10.

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Motor boat with  
cabin, suitable for up-country work;  
teak hull, four-cylinder engine, run-  
ning on kerosene and gasoline.  
Apply to Box 275, THE CHINA  
PRESS.

16786 F.10.

RING  
UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR \$4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,

24 Jinkee Road

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 11

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 8

**YOU WILL SAVE TIME AND TROUBLE BY READING AND USING THE WANT ADS**